

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Arrival of infected bark at Gulf Quarantine Station.

U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Gulf Quarantine, April 29, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival here this day of the Norwegian bark *Mynt*, from Santos and Rio de Janeiro, in rock ballast, bound for Mobile.

Twelve cases of yellow fever occurred in transit, 3 of which resulted fatally. The clothing, bedding, etc., used by the latter was thrown overboard.

The vessel is infected and will be held for disinfection and purification.

Very respectfully, etc.,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Arrival at New York quarantine of steamships Gera and Lahn from Bremen with smallpox cases.

[Telegram.]

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK.

May 11, 1893.

Surgeon-General WYMAN, M. H. S.:

On the 9th instant a case of smallpox arrived on the steamer *Gera*, from Bremen, in the second or third day of the eruption. There was a history of proper isolation. There were 2,000 steerage passengers on board—a most excellent ship—two very intelligent physicians. The patient left Finland April 22, Copenhagen the 24th, via steamer *Bothnia*, to Kiel, by sail to Bremen, where he arrived the 26th. Was vaccinated with the other passengers in barracks, according to my arrangements with steamship company; sailed 27th; was discovered with slight eruption on the 8th, and immediately isolated.

This history warrants the opinion that the exposure to smallpox was either in Copenhagen or between this place and Kiel. The steamer was disinfected; the patient removed to hospital, and all the passengers,

117 in number, who were in the same steerage compartment with the patient, were sent to Hoffman Island for observation. This morning the *Lahn* arrived from Bremen, having sailed May 2 with 3 cases of smallpox on board. Among Russian passengers the cases developed successively on the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant. These people were detained six days for observation in the lodging-house of H. D. Kammier Willive, 17 Stephen Kerchof, Bremen, and are Russians. The exposure has probably been en route; but this history shows the necessity of immediate disinfection of the lodging-house. Please notify consul at Bremen. Further history will be sent you.

WM. T. JENKINS.

NOTE.—The United States consul at Bremen has been notified by cable of the above, and disinfection of the lodging-house has been recommended.

Reporting explosion of boiler on steamer Ohio, near Columbus.

[Telegram.]

CAIRO, ILL., May 7, 1893.

To Surgeon-General WYMAN,
Washington, D. C.

Boiler explosion, steamer *Ohio*, near Columbus, Ky., this morning. Twenty-three admissions; 6 dead, balance comfortable.

GLENNAN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Examination and vaccination at El Paso, Tex., of passengers entering the United States at that point.

OFFICE SANITARY INSPECTOR, M. H. S.,
El Paso, Tex., April 30, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report myself on duty as sanitary inspector, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service at El Paso, Tex. During the past month 423 passengers arrived at this port on the Mexican Central, crossing into the United States here, and were examined and requested to sign their names to a declaration as to whether themselves or their baggage had been in any house in any city or place where contagious disease is said to exist.

I am reliably informed that typhus fever is on the decline at the various points in Mexico where it epidemically existed, but that smallpox is making its appearance in different localities.

I do not allow any Mexican passengers on the Mexican Central (most of whom go now to Chicago) to cross at this point into the United States except they show marks of successful vaccination, or distinctly exhibit signs of having had smallpox some time ago. Such as have not been vaccinated and show no marks of smallpox are vaccinated on the spot, or else instructed to stay away from the United States, and, when necessary, detained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. ALEXANDER,
U. S. Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Proclamation by the governor of South Carolina with respect to quarantine.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 18, 1893.

SIR: Inclosed please find a copy of the annual proclamation declaring quarantine in force, as issued by the State board of health and approved of by his excellency Governor Tillman.

Yours, respectfully,

T. GRANGE SIMONS, M. D.,
*Chairman Committee on Quarantine,
South Carolina State Board of Health.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Charleston, S. C., April 25, 1893.

The quarantine regulations of this State will be rigidly enforced from Monday, May 1, at sunrise, and continue until Tuesday, October 31, at sunset, at the several ports of the State.

Section 948, general statutes of South Carolina: "That, for the certain prevention of the introduction of disease into the several ports of the State, every vessel arriving from a foreign port, or from a suspected or infected port of the United States, shall immediately proceed to the quarantine station of the port of arrival and display a yellow flag, or the vessel's ensign in the rigging, and shall be visited by the quarantine officer between sunrise and sunset as soon as possible after such arrival. Vessels having had yellow fever, typhus fever, cholera, or smallpox on board, either at port of departure or during voyage or at time of arrival, will not be boarded by pilots, but shall be directed by them to the South Atlantic Quarantine Station, Sapelo Sound. Pilots must anchor at the quarantine station all other vessels that are subject to inspection. They will be held responsible for all violations of quarantine regulations after they have boarded any vessel, and they must not leave such vessels until authorized to do so by the quarantine physician.

J. R. BRATTON, M. D.,
Chairman Executive Committee State Board of Health.

Approved:

B. R. TILLMAN, Governor.

Rules and regulations of the West Virginia board of health, adopted April 18, 1893.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
May 3, 1893.

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of the rules adopted by our board at the recent meeting in Wheeling.

Very sincerely,

N. D. BAKER.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

TO PREVENT CHOLERA.

[Rules and regulations adopted by the State board of health.]

At a recent meeting of the State board of health of West Virginia, in Wheeling, April 18, 1893, the following rules and regulations to govern the actions of the board and its representatives, in the event of cholera becoming epidemic in the United States, were adopted :

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Whereas this board views with deepest concern the continued spread of Asiatic cholera over the continent of Europe and realizing the great possibility of a similar visitation in the United States ; and

Whereas the State board of health is charged with authority of law for the preservation of the public health : Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board, in the event of cholera becoming epidemic at any of the ports of the United States, closely connected with the State of West Virginia, by railroad or otherwise, that a uniform and thorough inspection service should be established and maintained upon the borders of the State. The secretary is therefore authorized and instructed to place an efficient inspection officer at all points where trunk lines and other transportation companies, carrying immigrants, enter the State, should the danger, in his judgment, of the introduction of cholera, smallpox, or typhus fever be imminent.

Second. If any person on any train show symptoms of cholera, smallpox, or typhus fever, such person must be isolated as far as possible, and taken to the nearest emergency hospital, or the car containing such sick person must be side-tracked in an isolated place, and the proper accommodation provided in the car. In either case the names and addresses of other persons on the car should be telegraphed to the health authorities at their respective places of destination.

Third. When passengers among whom a suspect has been found are transferred, another car should, if possible, be provided for their exclusive use, and they should be kept under strict surveillance so long as within the borders of the State.

Fourth. Persons recently landed at an Atlantic port, from a vessel upon which have appeared cases of either cholera or smallpox or typhus fever, will not be allowed to come into West Virginia, unless provided with a certificate from an officer of the Marine-Hospital Service or the State health officer at the port of entry, showing the proper detention in each case, and the disinfection of person and personal effects.

Fifth. Railroad companies are requested to provide places in this State for the accommodation of persons taken sick en route, such accommodation to be subject to the inspection and approval of the State board of health.

Sixth. It is earnestly urged upon all railroad companies, in the event of an epidemic of cholera, to provide their passenger coaches with closets specially arranged for the retention and disinfection of fecal matter.

Seventh. The person and baggage of all suspects must be subject to thorough disinfection, and the car in which such suspect is found must not be used again until it has been purified and rendered free from danger of communicating the disease by the application of the most approved methods known to sanitarians.

Eighth. It shall be the duty of the local board of health of any county within whose jurisdiction a suspect may be removed from a train to take charge of same, unless otherwise provided by the railroad company or other authority competent to deal with infectious and contagious diseases.

It is earnestly desired that the people throughout the State should heartily coöperate with the State and local boards of health in their efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of cholera within our borders, and to this end it is earnestly urged upon the citizens of the State that they take measures at once to place their premises in the best possible sanitary condition.

Quarantine proclamation and rules and regulations of the Louisiana State board of health.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28, 1893.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit to you copies of the proclamation of quarantine and other rules and regulations of the board of health of the State of Louisiana relating to quarantine and the tropical fruit trade between this port and the ports of Central and South America.

Very respectfully,

S. R. OLLIPHANT, M. D.,
President of Louisiana State Board of Health.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Inclosure No. 1]

BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[Resolution adopted at the meeting of the board of health, April 11, 1893.]

Resolved. That vessels from tropical quarantined ports, where a United States medical officer is stationed, such vessels carrying a crew, each of which is acclimated, *i. e.*, has had yellow fever, may be given pratique to come to New Orleans immediately after disinfection at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, under the following additional conditions: They shall bring no passengers from such ports. They shall not be moored at any wharf in any quarantined port, but lie in the open bay; cargoes to be lightered. Only the captain and purser, or officer necessary to enter and clear the vessel, shall be allowed to go on shore at quarantined ports. Crews shall not be allowed to sleep on deck while in such ports. They must bring certificate from the United States medical officer that there has been no unnecessary communication between the ship's crew and the shore, and that they leave such port in perfect sanitary condition. No bedding or household effects will be allowed to be brought from any infected port at any season of the year.

LUCIEN F. SALOMON, M. D.,
Secretary.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Baton Rouge, April 19, 1893.

In compliance with the recommendation of the board of health of the State of Louisiana, as contained in resolutions adopted by that body at a regular session held on April 12, 1893, and by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, I, Murphy J. Foster, governor of the State of Lou-

isiana, do hereby issue this my proclamation to the effect that on and after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1893, all vessels arriving at the several quarantine stations in this State, together with their crews, cargoes, and passengers, shall be subjected to inspection by the quarantine officers at said stations.

All vessels, together with their cargoes, crews, passengers, and baggage, arriving at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station from inter-tropical American and West Indian and Brazilian ports shall be subjected to thorough sanitation according to the following schedule, to wit:

First class—Vessels arriving from noninfected ports.

Second class—Vessels arriving from suspected ports.

Third class—Vessels arriving from ports known to be infected.

Fourth class—Vessels which, without regard to port of departure, are infected; that is to say, vessels which have yellow fever, cholera, or other contagious or infectious disease on board at the time of arrival or have had same on the voyage.

Vessels of the first class to be subjected to necessary maritime sanitation at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station without detention of either vessel or persons longer than may be necessary to place such vessels in perfect sanitary condition.

Vessels engaged in the tropical fruit trade, and coming from known noninfected ports whose sanitary condition and health record are satisfactory, may be allowed to pass the quarantine stations after inspection, subject, however, to such regulations and sanitary treatment as the board of health may prescribe.

Vessels of the second and third classes to undergo the same conditions as those of the first class, together with detention for observation for such length of time after completion of sanitation as the board of health may determine.

The vessels of the fourth class to be remanded to the lower quarantine station, there to undergo sanitation and detention of vessels and persons such a length of time as the board of health may determine.

All vessels arriving from ports known or suspected to be infected with cholera or smallpox, or which may hereafter become infected, shall be subjected to maritime sanitation and such detention as the board of health may determine.

Vessels arriving from the above-named ports and places belonging to the second, third, and fourth classes, as set forth in the above schedule, shall not be allowed to pass the Rigolets, the Atchafalaya, the Lake Borgne Canal or Lake Charles Quarantine Station, or other quarantine stations which may hereafter be established, without having undergone a period of detention of forty days and thorough cleaning and disinfection.

Quarantine officers at the several stations in this State are specially charged and required to strictly enforce the execution of this proclamation, and the board of health of the State of Louisiana is requested to prosecute vigorously all violations of the same, as well as of the quarantine laws and regulations of this State.

Given under my signature and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, this 19th day of April, A. D. 1893.

MURPHY J. FOSTER,
Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor:

GEORGE SPENCER,
Assistant Secretary of State.

At a meeting of the board of health of the State of Louisiana, held April 20, 1893, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That in accordance with the governor's proclamation of quarantine, the period of detention of vessels from infected or suspected ports having no sickness on board shall be three (3) full days from time of completion of disinfection."

This regulation to continue in force during the quarantine season unless otherwise provided by action of this board.

SPECIAL SUGGESTIONS TO OWNERS, AGENTS, MASTERS, OF VESSELS, AND PASSENGERS.

The Louisiana State board of health recommends the following suggestions to agents, owners, masters of vessels, and passengers for the purpose of facilitating the work of quarantine officers and reducing the period of detention to a minimum:

(1) That vessels should be stripped during the quarantine seasons of all woolen hangings, carpets, curtains, and such like materials, and upholstered furniture as far as practicable. Hair or moss mattresses to be replaced by wire or wicker beds.

(2) That as far as possible vessels trading with tropical ports should be manned with acclimated crews.

(3) Masters of vessels, ship and consular agents are earnestly requested to instruct passengers from quarantinable ports to dispense, as far as possible, with baggage which may be injured by wetting or heat (230° F.) while undergoing disinfection. Such passengers are especially warned against bringing furs, silks, skins, laces, velvets, and other fabrics of delicate texture, as they will be compelled to assume all risks of injury.

(4) While in ports infected with yellow fever, vessels should be anchored out in the harbor, when this is possible, and the crew prohibited from going ashore, especially at night.

(5) When practicable, cargoes should be loaded in such a manner as to allow access to the pumps, and also to enable the quarantine officials to pump out and wash the bilge.

(6) For the purpose of avoiding delay and expense at quarantine, owing to the necessity of shifting of cargo for the object of disinfection, it is recommended that there be constructed in all vessels from quarantined ports an open framework shaft, 15 inches in diameter, from the center of each hatch, through which the fumigating pipe may be introduced down to the dunnage of the vessel.

(7) Special attention should be given to cleanliness of vessels and persons, and provision should be made for all possible ventilation of the entire vessel. The best disinfectants and instructions for using same can be obtained by application to the board of health or any of its officers.

(8) Masters should, before arrival, see that the bilge is thoroughly pumped out and cleansed, and that the entire vessel be put in such good sanitary condition as to permit of the least possible detention. Fruit vessels, particularly, should be kept thoroughly cleansed for the purpose of avoiding delay at the quarantine station.

(9) Vessels observing the above recommendations will receive special consideration at the quarantine station, detention and cost of cleaning, disinfecting, etc., being materially lessened thereby.

S. R. OLLIPHANT, M. D., *President.*

LUCIEN F. SALOMON, M. D., *Secretary.*

[Inclosure No. 3.]

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE
TROPICAL FRUIT TRADE.

All vessels engaged in the tropical fruit trade between Central American, West Indian and South American ports and New Orleans will be allowed to pass the Mississippi River Quarantine Station without detention longer than is necessary for a thorough daylight inspection by the quarantine officers, so long as a properly accredited medical agent of this board certifies that such ports and places are free from contagious or infectious disease, and provided said vessels shall strictly conform to the following conditions:

First. They shall bring to this port as cargo only fruit and rubber. The latter only when not wrapped in any textile material.

Second. After leaving New Orleans they shall not take passengers on board during any part of their trip, nor shall they bring passengers to this port.

Third. They shall carry an acclimated crew.

Fourth. They shall not touch at any infected or suspected port, and they shall have no communication with any vessel during their voyage except in case of distress.

Fifth. They shall only touch at such ports or stations as are mentioned in their schedule, which latter shall be communicated to the board of health.

Sixth. They shall be required to make a full disclosure, when arriving at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, of all the ports and places they have visited on that voyage.

Seventh. The taking on board of a crew of laborers known to be acclimated, and from some healthy point where they permanently reside and remain, the crew being always composed of the same men, will be permitted. The captain or other officer may go ashore for the purpose of entering or clearing vessels only. Any further communication with shore or natives will be considered a violation of regulations, and vessels in default will be treated accordingly.

Eighth. These vessels shall be cleansed and disinfected in the city of New Orleans after discharge of cargo.

Any violation, whether in the letter or spirit, of any part of the aforementioned conditions, shall render such vessel liable to at least three days' detention after fumigation and disinfection, and such other precautionary measures as the board of health shall deem proper.

S. R. OLLIPHANT, M. D.,

President.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

TO MASTERS OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE TROPICAL FRUIT TRADE.

In order to assist in the speedy release of vessels at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, masters of fruit vessels carrying passengers are requested to strictly comply with the following suggestions:

Masters will make a list of all baggage at the time of coming on board at the port of embarkation; said list to be sworn to and delivered to the quarantine officer on arrival.

Baggage of passengers should be placed on deck, ready for putting ashore immediately after making fast to wharf.

Fruit vessels arriving at night may proceed directly to wharf and tie up ready for work at earliest dawn. The wharf is 396 feet long, and affords room for two fruiterers at a time.

Any fruit vessel arriving at quarantine station while wharf is occupied by another vessel will find quarantine tug *Aspinwall* ready to take passengers and baggage to shore, the fruiter remaining in the stream at anchor, or under way, until disinfection is completed. By the active coöperation of officers of fruiterers with quarantine corps, detention of vessels for disinfection of baggage should not exceed two hours.

Passengers should be refused access to baggage after coming on board until after same has been disinfected.

Attention is called to subjoined ordinances of the board of health :

Resolution adopted April 25, 1892.

Resolved, That hereafter full quarantine restrictions will be imposed on all vessels whose officers willfully attempt deception in regard to any case of sickness, or material capable of carrying infection ; and such detention will be imposed thereafter on every vessel on which any officers who have previously attempted to practice deception are found in any official capacity.

Resolutions relative to the carrying of passengers by vessels engaged in the tropical fruit trade. Adopted by the board of health, State of Louisiana, April 20, 1893.

Vessels engaged in the tropical fruit trade may be allowed to bring passengers under the following conditions :

(1) Vessels shall have no intercourse with any ports or places except such as the board of health may designate.

(2) A medical officer of this board to be stationed at all such ports or places for the purpose of furnishing exact data of the sanitary condition of such ports and places and surrounding country.

(3) Passengers, before going on board such vessels, must be under the surveillance of such medical officer for at least three days, making affidavit at the same time that they were not in any infected locality for ten days prior to the date of such affidavit.

(4) All baggage and effects of passengers are, on arrival of the vessels at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, to be discharged there for disinfection ; vessels proceeding to New Orleans, if necessary, and baggage to be forwarded by first convenience, at the expense of vessel.

LUCIEN F. SALOMON, M. D.,

Secretary.

Relative to proclamation of quarantine by the governor of Texas.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., May 1, 1893.

SIR : Since my last report all trains from Mexico have been inspected, but I have had no reason to detain anyone.

The governor of State of Texas has issued a proclamation quarantining the Texas Gulf coast and the Rio Grande border, which took effect May 1. It applies to persons, etc., from all infected districts south of twenty-fifth degree of latitude. If it meets with your approval, I would be pleased to request of you oaths to be signed by passengers in case I may doubt their word as to where they are from and as to whether they have been with contagious or infectious disease.

Very respectfully,

A. H. EVANS,
Sanitary Inspector.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 6, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.
Six vessels spoken and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 6, 1893.

Eighteen vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended May 6, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Norwegian bark Mynt	Apr. 29	Rio de Janeiro.	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection.	

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended April 29, 1893.

Three vessel inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended April 26, 1893.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended April 29, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Norwegian bark Prince Victor.*	Apr. 6	Rio de Janeiro.	Sapelo.....	Disinfected.....	Apr. 27
British bark Flora*.....	Apr. 10dododo.....	Apr. 27

* Previously reported.

Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Sacramento*.—Month of April, 1893. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 33, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

FLORIDA—*Alachua County*.—Month of April, 1893. Estimated population, 23,000. Total deaths, 15, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Pensacola.—Month of April, 1893. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 23, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2.

Tampa.—Month of April, 1893. Estimated population, 11,000. Total deaths, 5, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA.—Month of March, 1893. The following mortuary report is taken from the Monthly Bulletin for May, 1891:

Burlington.—March. No report.

Cedar Rapids.—March. No report.

Clinton.—March. Consumption, 3; typhoid fever, 2; measles, 1; meningitis, 2; whooping cough, 1. Total deaths, 22. Population, 21,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1.09.

Council Bluffs.—March. Consumption, 3. Total deaths, 15. Population (estimated), 35,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.42.

Davenport.—March. Consumption, 3; pneumonia, 2; scarlet fever, 2; membranous croup, 1; typhoid fever, 1; meningitis, 1; puerperal fever, 2. Total deaths, 33. Population (estimated), 34,500. Death rate per 1,000, 0.92.

Des Moines.—March. Consumption, 4; pneumonia, 8; diphtheria, 4; membranous croup, 1; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 1; meningitis, 2; croup, 1. Total deaths, 57. Population, 70,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.8.

Dubuque.—March. Consumption, 4; pneumonia, 2; puerperal fever, 1; meningitis, 2. Total deaths, 34. Population, 40,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.06.

Fort Dodge.—March. Pneumonia, 1. Total deaths, 1. Population, 10,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.001.

Keokuk.—March. Consumption, 3; pneumonia, 2; la grippe, 1; meningitis, 1. Total deaths, 18. Population (estimated), 20,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.9.

Muscatine.—February. Consumption, 3; diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1; meningitis, 1. Total deaths, 13. Population, 12,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1.1. For March. Consumption, 3; pneumonia, 4; typhoid fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 3. Total deaths, 24. Death rate per 1,000, 2.

Oskaloosa.—March. Consumption, 3; croup, 1. Total deaths, 7. Population, 8,000. Death rate per 1,000, 0.875.

Ottumwa.—March. Consumption, 6; pneumonia, 2; whooping cough, 2. Total deaths, 22. Population, 16,000. Death rate per 1,000, 1.3.

Sioux City. No report.

Keokuk.—Month of April, 1893. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 14, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended April 22, 1893. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths 62, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; enteric fever, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Month of April. Compared with the preceding month, the reports from 274 observers indicate that intermittent fever increased in prevalence. Compared with the average for the month of April in the seven years 1886-1892, remittent fever, intermittent fever, erysipelas, and pleuritis were less prevalent in April, 1893. Including reports by regular observers and others, scarlet fever was reported present in Michigan in the month of April, 1893, at 88 places, measles at 59 places, diphtheria at 50 places, and typhoid fever at 23 places. Reports from all sources show scarlet fever reported at 22 places less, measles at 4 places less; diphtheria at 18 places less, and typhoid fever at 8 places less in the month of April, 1893, than in the preceding month.

Grand Rapids.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 90,000. Total deaths, 106, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 6; membranous croup, 4; and whooping cough, 1.

MINNESOTA—Winona.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 18, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5, and scarlet fever, 1.

NEW YORK.—Month of March, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York, Brooklyn, and 150 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 12,000 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,286; smallpox, 29; enteric fever, 115; scarlet fever, 221; croup and diphtheria, 517; measles, 76; and whooping cough, 166.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

There were about 12,000 deaths reported in March, or 387 daily, which is 53 more than in February and 30 more than the daily average for March, 1893. There appears to have been not less than 2,000 deaths more than the normal for the month. The rate of mortality is increased in all parts of the State, and in the rural as well as in the urban portions. Much the largest increase is, however, in the maritime district, where, allowing for the greater length of the month, there were 1,500 more deaths than in February. Of this increase 1,200 is credited to New York City, 6,756 of the 12,000 deaths occurring in New York and Brooklyn. There is a relative diminution in the zymotic mortality, from 12.45 per cent of the total mortality in February to 12.12, and there is little change from the recent prevalence of the more important of the diseases of this class; cerebro-spinal fever, whooping cough, and diarrhea have increased their mortality. The number of deaths from acute respiratory diseases has risen from 1,900 in February to almost 3,000, which has been exceeded only in months in which grippé epidemics were at their height. There were 561 more deaths from this cause than in March, 1892, when an epidemic, then waning, caused 1,500 deaths. Consumption also had a very large death rate, the number being the same as that of January, 1892. This increase in mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs appears in all the sanitary districts, but it is much the most marked in the maritime. Half of the surplus mortality for the month above the normal is due to lung diseases and the rest is distributed through the other local diseases, those of the nervous, digestive, urinary, and circulatory organs. The increase is due to epidemic influenza, the mortality from which was probably about 1,800. A single case of typhus fever occurred during the month in Peekskill, originating in New York; there was also 1 death from it in Long Island City. There were 7 deaths from scarlet fever in Massena, St. Lawrence County; in Jamestown there were 16 deaths from diphtheria.

Rochester.—Month of April, 1893. Estimated population, 150,000. Total deaths, 249, including phthisis pulmonalis, 25; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 11; croup, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

OHIO—Dayton.—Month of April, 1893. Population, 63,000. Total deaths, 87, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

Mansfield.—Month of April, 1893.—Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 10, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and measles, 1.

Publications received.

Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1892.

Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Altoona, Pa., 1892.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Auburn, N. Y.	May 6	25,858	8	2									1	
Baltimore, Md.	May 6	434,439	160	20						2			4	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	May 6	35,005	15							1			2	
Boston, Mass.	May 6	448,477	239	27						2		11		
Brooklyn, N. Y.	May 6	806,343	459	44						4	11	4	4	8
Cincinnati, Ohio.	May 5	296,908	117	20						3		4	2	
Cleveland, Ohio.	Apr. 29	261,353	93	13						2		6	4	
Detroit, Mich.	May 6	205,876	84							1		4		
Erie, Pa.	May 6	40,634	13	1								1		
Fall River, Mass.	May 5	74,393	33	3										
Galveston, Tex.	Apr. 28	29,084	15											
Indianapolis, Ind.	Apr. 29	105,436		3						2		2		
Kansas City, Mo.	Mar. 18	132,716	36	4								1		
Kansas City, Mo.	Mar. 25	132,716	39	4								1		1
Kansas City, Mo.	Apr. 1	132,716	33	4						1				
Kansas City, Mo.	Apr. 8	132,716	41	3							1	1	1	
Kansas City, Mo.	Apr. 15	132,716	82	2						1				
Kansas City, Mo.	Apr. 22	132,716	37	4						1	1			
Louisville, Ky.	Apr. 29	161,129	66	11						2			1	2
Louisville, Ky.	May 6	161,129	50	4						3				
Milwaukee, Wis.	May 6	204,468	105	6						3	3	2	3	
Minneapolis, Minn.	May 6	164,738	50	4						1	1			
Mobile, Ala.	May 6	31,076	19	2										
Nashville, Tenn.	May 6	76,306	37	10						1				
Newark, N. J.	May 6	181,830	102	14						1	2	4		
New Orleans, La.	Apr. 15	242,039	134	27										1
New Orleans, La.	Apr. 22	242,039	130	9										1
New Orleans, La.	Apr. 30	242,039	158	14										
New York, N. Y.	May 6	1,515,201	949	116		1			10	2	19	31	9	12
Pensacola, Fla.	Apr. 29	11,750	3	1										
Philadelphia, Pa.	Apr. 29	1,046,964	467	43						8	2	23	4	3
Pittsburg, Pa.	Apr. 29	238,617	101	13						9		4	4	
Portland, Me.	May 6	36,425	15	1										
Portland, Me.	May 6	36,425	16	1										
Providence, R. I.	May 6	132,146	65								3	1	1	
Richmond, Va.	Apr. 29	81,388	36	2										
Rochester, N. Y.	May 6	133,896	48	1										
San Diego, Cal.	Apr. 29	16,159	3								2			
San Francisco, Cal.	Apr. 29	298,997	108	13						1	3	4		
Toledo, Ohio.	May 6	81,434	39							3		2		
Washington, D. C.	Apr. 29	230,392	107	14						2		3		

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 8, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	44		2	.94		.74
Portland, Me.....	50		6	.70	1.70	
Northfield, Vt.....	48		4	.56	1.34	
Manchester, N. H.....	52		6	.91	.89	
Boston, Mass.....	52		4	.77	2.33	
Nantucket, Mass.....	48		2	.75	.95	
Block Island, R. I.....	49		3	.84	1.56	
New London, Conn.....	53		8	.84	1.96	
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	55		5	.63	1.87	
New York, N. Y.....	56		4	.70	2.90	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	58		4	.63	1.17	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	53		1	.66	.74	
Baltimore, Md.....	61		5	.77	1.83	
Washington, D. C.....	60		4	.84	2.01	
Lynchburg, Va.....	63		1	.84	2.46	
Norfolk, Va.....	62	2		.91	.49	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	65	3		.98	1.72	
Raleigh, N. C.....	64	2		1.07	1.03	
Wilmington, N. C.....	67	1		.81	1.39	
Charleston, S. C.....	70		0	.84	.16	
Augusta, Ga.....	70		4	.77	.53	
Savannah, Ga.....	71	1		.51	.19	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	73	1		.85	.24	
Titusville, Fla.....	74		0	.91		.91
Jupiter, Fla.....	75	1		1.40		.60
Key West, Fla.....	79	1		.65		.05
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	66		4	.84	1.46	
Pensacola, Fla.....	72		0	.70	.30	
Mobile, Ala.....	72		2	.98	2.32	
Montgomery, Ala.....	71		1	.94	2.86	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	71		5	1.22	2.92	
New Orleans, La.....	73	1		1.13		.13
Shreveport, La.....	72		4	1.08	2.32	
Fort Smith, Ark.....	67		1	1.06	1.74	
Little Rock, Ark.....	68		4	1.22	.98	
Palestine, Tex.....	70		2	1.48	.62	
Galveston, Tex.....	74		2	.87	.23	
San Antonio, Tex.....	73	1		.77		.75
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	74		0	.67	.03	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	67		3	1.01		.31
Nashville, Tenn.....	65		3	.91		.01
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	66		4	.98	3.92	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	64		4	.91	2.29	
Louisville, Ky.....	63		5	.87		.17
Indianapolis, Ind.....	59		5	.91		.91
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	61		3	.70		.70
Columbus, Ohio.....	58		6	1.01		.51
Pittsburg, Pa.....	59		5	.74		.24
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	50		6	.56	.84	
Rochester, N. Y.....	52		4	.63	2.07	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	50		4	.70		.10
Erie, Pa.....	52		6	.70		.70
Cleveland, Ohio.....	53		7	.70		.70
Sandusky, Ohio.....	54		7	.73		.64
Toledo, Ohio.....	55		7	.73		.73
Detroit, Mich.....	54		8	.70		.70
Port Huron, Mich.....	48		4	.66		.56
Alpena, Mich.....	45		1	.71		.41
Marquette, Mich.....	44		6	.56		.36
Green Bay, Wis.....	49		5	.57		.47
Grand Haven, Mich.....	50		6	.70		.40
Milwaukee, Wis.....	49		5	.75		.25
Chicago, Ill.....	52		8	.84		.64
Duluth, Minn.....	45		4	.64		.50

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 8, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	53		5	.68		.48
La Crosse, Wis.....	54		6	.63	.07	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	55		9	.84		.34
Davenport, Iowa.....	56		8	.94		.64
Des Moines, Iowa.....	57		9	1.06		.45
Keokuk, Iowa.....	58		8	.84		.34
Springfield, Ill.....	59		7	1.09		.79
Calro, Ill.....	64		4	.86		
St. Louis, Mo.....	63		5	.84		.44
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	64		6	1.38	.12	
Kansas City, Mo.....	61		7	.91	1.29	
Concordia, Kans.....	59		5	.91		.81
Omaha, Nebr.....	58		8	.91		.21
Yankton, S. Dak.....	55		9	.91	.51	
Valentine, Nebr.....	53		7	.77	.13	
Huron, S. Dak.....	52		6	.77	.43	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	54		8	.44	.96	
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorehead, Minn.....	49		3	.52		.42
St. Vincent, Minn.....	46	2		.35		.35
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	50		4	.56		.56
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	50		0	.35		.35
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	50		0	.21	.55	
Helena, Mont.....	50		2	.28	.32	
Rapid City, S. D.....	50		6	.80		.60
Spokane, Wash.....	54		4	.28	.62	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	60		6	.42	.78	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	51		3	.14	.06	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	50		6	.49	.11	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	48		8	.49	.01	
North Platte, Nebr.....	55		7	.63		.23
Denver, Colo.....	53		7	.67	.83	
Montrose, Colo.....	54		4	.21		.01
Pueblo, Colo.....	56		8	.32	.08	
Dodge City, Kans.....	60		8	.74		.64
Abilene, Tex.....	69		1	1.06		.95
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	53		5	.14	.06	
El Paso, Tex.....	70		2	.06		.06
Tucson, Ariz.....	71		4			
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	53		3	.66	.74	
Portland, Oregon.....	57		5	.63	.57	
Roseburg, Oregon.....	56		2	.48	.28	
Eureka, Cal.....						
Red Bluff, Cal.....	65		1	.39		.09
Sacramento, Cal.....	63		1	.35	.45	
San Francisco, Cal.....	57		1	.24		.24
Fresno City, Cal.....	66		2	.11		.11
Keeler, Cal.....	64		2	.07		.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	63		3	.13		.13
San Diego, Cal.....	61		1	.11		.11
Yuma, Ariz.....	75		1	.02		.02

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

FOREIGN.

(Reports received from medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service detailed for quarantine service at foreign ports.)

Letter from Passed Assistant Surg. C. E. Banks, inclosing copy of the order in council respecting the St. Lawrence quarantines.

QUEBEC, CANADA, May 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the order in council respecting the St. Lawrence quarantines, from the Canada Gazette of the issue of April 29th ultimo.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. BANKS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1893.

Present: His excellency the governor-general in council.

His excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations respecting the disinfection of the luggage of immigrants entering Canada by way of the St. Lawrence, namely:

(1) During the coming season of St. Lawrence navigation, as a precautionary measure for the protection of Canada from contagious disease, the luggage of every immigrant entering Canada, except that of first-class passengers, by way of the St. Lawrence in vessels not detained at Grosse Isle for the reason of having no sickness on board, shall be disinfected at the point or points hereinafter named.

(2) Such disinfection shall be made by the steam process, by the fumes of sulphur, or by the bichloride drench, to the satisfaction of the medical superintendent of the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station.

(3) The certificate given by the quarantine officer at Grosse Isle to vessels inspected at that station shall not be valid until such disinfection shall have been certified to be effective.

(4) Such disinfection shall take place at—

(a) The Louise Embankment, or

(b) The immigrant landing place at Levis in respect to immigrants booked for transport by the Grand Trunk Railway.

(5) The whole shall be under the directions of the minister of agriculture, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An act respecting quarantine."

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Arrival of immigrants at Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 9, 1893.

To Surgeon-General WYMAN,

Washington, D. C.:

Following steamers arrived: *Labrador*, from Liverpool, 825, on 6th; *Laurentian*, Liverpool, 1,136, and *Stubbenhuk*, Hamburg and Antwerp, 705,

on 8th; *Hibernian*, Glasgow, 107, on 9th. All well. Scandinavians largely predominate except in *Stubbenhuk*, which brings Germans. Accurate information as to disinfection not obtainable on arrival, as many came unticketed, and complete returns must be received from the two railroads. Am promised desired information as soon as tabulated after each ticketing. Assume you want State, not local points. Report on Grosse Isle in preparation to forward shortly.

CHAS. E. BANKS.

QUEBEC, May 9, 1893.

To Surgeon-General WYMAN,
Washington, D. C.:

Arrival of *Lake Superior*, Liverpool, 236, mostly English, all well; 46 Chicago, 14 Wisconsin, 6 Minnesota; 92 total for States.

BANKS.

Letter from Passed Assistant Surg. W. J. Pettus, inclosing notice to managers of the American Line of steamers.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Southampton, England, April 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of letter sent to the different steamship lines at this port to-day. At present I refuse all emigrants from places named in letter inclosed.

Very respectfully,

W. J. PETTUS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

APRIL 27, 1893.

GENTLEMEN: According to instructions, I have to inform you that emigrants from or near the following-named places can not be allowed to embark for the United States from this port without certificate of disinfection from a United States consul or consular medical officer, viz: Hamburg; France, in or near Lorient, Quimper, or Marseilles; Russia or Galicia. Unless a disinfecting plant and barracks are built here, this disinfection will have to be done in London.

Very respectfully,

W. J. PETTUS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.,
Managers American Line, Southampton.

Report showing number of cases of cholera at Lorient and vicinity up to April 22, 1893.

HAVRE, FRANCE, April 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to give the following abstract of the report from the consular agent at Lorient:

Cases under treatment, 51; new cases, 10; deaths, 7. Villages about Lorient, cases under treatment, 51; deaths, 12. Department of Morbihan, cases under treatment, 34; deaths, 8. Department of Finistere (Quimper), cases under treatment in lunatic asylum, 15; deaths, 8; in the town, under treatment, 1; death, 1.

This report is up to the 22d of April, but not received until April 26, too late to include in cablegram. From this report it is evident that the epidemic is on the decline, although still dangerous.

Respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

No cholera at Havre.

HAVRE, FRANCE, April 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, owing to a rumor of 2 deaths from cholera asiatica, I called on Dr. Gibert, the physician in charge of epidemics, who denied the rumor absolutely, but asked that, to be still more sure, the consul and I should go with him and Mr. Brindeau, the mayor, to visit the records of the bureau of hygiene and the hospitals.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Williams, United States consul, and I were shown by Dr. Gibert and the mayor all the health statistics, and were taken through the old and new hospitals, where we found everything clean and orderly, although our visit was unannounced. No case of cholera was seen, though I was requested to see a case of suspected typhus. It proved to be typhoid only. The hospitals are open to us at any time.

Respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Further report of typhus fever in France.

HAVRE, FRANCE, April 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to give the following abstract from the report of Drs. Napias, Netter, and Thoinot, at the meeting of April 25 of the Academy of Medicine, concerning the number of cases of typhus to date:

Paris, 91 cases, 35 deaths; Nantes, 7 cases, 2 deaths; St. Lucien, 1 case, no deaths; Amiens, 93 cases, 38 deaths; Poissy, 3 cases, no deaths; Lille, 40 cases, 15 deaths; Abbeville, 33 cases, 6 deaths; Gisors, 8 cases, no deaths; Dunkerque, 4 cases, no deaths; St. Riquier, 6 cases, 1 death; Etrepagny, 13 cases, no deaths; Versailles, 5 cases, no deaths; Beauvais, 24 cases, 8 deaths; Portoise, 24 cases, 5 deaths; Seulis, 1 case, no deaths. Full list of deaths not yet obtained. Epidemic is declining. Isolated cases in nine other villages; doubtful cases at Blangy and Pienecourt.

Respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Smallpox continues to be epidemic at Antwerp, Belgium.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, April 26, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate that the weekly report received at this office shows the following number of cases of smallpox for the week April 16 to April 22, 1893. Under treatment at hospital, 73 cases; deaths at hospital, 5; total deaths, 11.

The same report shows 4 cases of typhoid fever, 3 cases of scarlet fever, 3 cases of diphtheria, and 1 death from whooping cough.

The figures represent the cases at the civil hospitals only.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Report of sanitary matters at Antwerp, inclosing circular letter to merchants, ship brokers, agents, etc.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, April 22, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the sanitary condition of the city continues unsatisfactory. True, there are fewer cases at the small-pox hospital, but I hear of more cases in private circles. Unfortunately, the figures outside of the hospital cases can not be obtained. The city is now thoroughly aroused to the prevalence of the disease, and measures are being taken to prevent its spread.

There is a steady stream of from 1,500 to 2,000 emigrants passing through Antwerp for America a week. From what I have seen of them, so far, I can state that as a class they are cleanly and desirable. There are but few Russians, occasionally a family from Galicia; a fair proportion are Hungarians. It appears that the better classes come from the Rhine provinces, from Tyrol and from northern Italy.

The fact that the steamship company has sent out circulars to their agents requiring all linen to be washed before packing adds much to the battle against infection and improves the appearance of the baggage very much. All the hand baggage is now intercepted at the railway station and brought direct to the dock. With the coöperation of the railroad company, the Red Star Line has developed a system entirely satisfactory to all concerned. Emigrants are required to stay in hotels set apart for this purpose. The crew, as well as the emigrants, are vaccinated by the ship's surgeon.

The company is pushing to completion certain plans by which the city is to build a steam-disinfecting establishment on the dock. Awaiting this construction, I am performing whatever disinfection is required in one of the compartments of the ship.

I have the honor to inclose a circular to merchants and shippers, which I had distributed because I found that questionable goods were being loaded without being inspected. The letter has had a good effect, for now all goods are presented for inspection.

Four ships have cleared this week for American ports. The detailed report will be forwarded to the Bureau as soon as I can obtain the special blanks for this purpose, which are being printed. The sailing ship *Gantock Rock* left here for San Francisco April 17, 1893, by way of Cape Horn.

The vessel was loaded without presenting the cargo for inspection. The manifest contained several questionable shipments, which I declined to certify to, and noted the facts on the bill of health.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

(NOTE.—The quarantine officer at Angel Island, San Francisco Bay, California, has been notified by this Bureau of the facts with reference to the *Gantock Rock*.)

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, April 17, 1893.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Merchants, Ship Brokers, Agents, and all whom it may concern :

You are respectfully informed that all goods leaving the port of Antwerp for the United States must be inspected prior to shipping. When required, the district of origin must be authenticated.

For general information goods are divided into the following three classes :

CLASS A. *Articles not subject to disinfection.*—New and dry merchandise packed to prevent moisture incident to voyage.

CLASS B. *Articles subject to disinfection :*

(1) Personal effects or bedding from infected or suspicious districts.
(2) Feathers, hair of all kinds, wool, fur on skins, hides and skins themselves, and all similar articles.

(3) Fish bladders, glue, rennets, sausage casings, and such like.

(4) Crude sugar, glucose, and coffee.

(5) All articles not included in Class A.

CLASS C. *Not to be shipped (forbidden):*

(1) Second-hand upholstery, feather beds, pillows, down quilts.

(2) Food products from any infected locality.

(3) Rags, old jute, old ginning from similar localities.

It is requested that you notify me at your earliest convenience of goods ready for shipment, in order to avoid unnecessary delays.

Very respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

Emigration at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, April 24, 1893.

SIR : I have the honor to report the inspection and disinfection of five vessels during the past week, three passenger steamers and two freighters. The three passenger vessels carried in all 1,931 steerage.

We are now getting many Russians, Poles, Hungarians, and Austrians, who have formerly gone through German ports. Many Italians also come this way for economical reasons. The classes I have mentioned are not as desirable people as the native Netherlands, many being very derelict in personal cleanliness. We get some German families who are usually clean and well-kept, while the few English who come this way are a better class of people than is usually seen in the steerage.

From the steerage of the *Rotterdam*, which sailed April 19, I detained one bad case of scabies. Among the steerage of the *Spoondam*, which sailed April 22, I stopped a case of favus in a child. * * * One family of eight appeared, having among them a young man far advanced in pulmonary tuberculosis. As it is not a "contagious or infectious disease," within the meaning of our quarantine regulations, I had no power to refuse him, but the company, knowing that he would be returned from New York, declined to receive him, and sent him home. The remainder of the family returned with him. They always ask my advice in such matters, and I give information simply as advice, not as

authority. Cripples, men with one eye, cases of scrofula, etc., appear for every ship. We always examine them particularly, and I give the agents to understand that if they send the men, they do so on their own responsibility. * * *

No disease of a suspicious character has occurred in Rotterdam or its vicinity.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,
Past Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Disinfection of emigrants' baggage at Genoa.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, April 26, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the North German Lloyd steamer *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, for New York via Gibraltar, departed from Genoa this morning at 10 o'clock with 1,143 persons on board; 738 of these were emigrants. I disinfected all baggage of emigrants with sulphur, exposure twelve hours. None of these emigrants were from infected localities (as far as I know), but to be on the safe side I thought it best to require disinfection. The cargo came from noninfected places, with the exception of 133 bales of dry skins from Aden. These I exposed to sulphur (4 lbs. to 1,000 cubic feet air space) for twelve hours. I inspected passengers and gave the vessel a clean bill of health.

Very respectfully,

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

Continuance of typhus and typhoid fevers in Mexico.

Under date of April 25, 1893, Consul-General Warren P. Sulton reports as follows:

Consul Feché's letter of April 20 calls attention to prevalence of typhus and typhoid fevers at certain interior points, and suggests that consular officers at such places notify border offices.

* * * * *

We hear of no increase in smallpox, but typhus and typhoid fevers still hold their own, gaining a little in one city and losing in another.

I have reported as to drought, and in my No. 526, of April 18, given the imports of corn to prevent starvation. As Consul Feché well says, these fevers are largely caused by, or more prevalent and fatal by reason of, this long-continued drought.

It is quite possible for cholera to enter Mexico and reach this border. One ship which had deaths from this disease en route has reached a Pacific port of Mexico from Hamburg.

I am anxious to do my full duty, and will do all I possibly can. But I can not board trains arriving from the interior to examine passengers while crossing the river in time to take such steps as may be necessary. This can best be done by the medical officer I have asked to be detailed to serve at this post.

Relative to attitude of Hamburg officials towards Passed Assistant Surg. J. H. White, M. H. S.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, April 11, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have taken the opportunity of officially introducing to the chief magistrates of Hamburg, Dr. J. H. White, passed assistant surgeon, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, who has recently assumed the office of United States medical inspector at this port, and I am happy to be able to state that the aforementioned officials received Dr. White in the kindest manner, and gave him their assurances of assistance and support. In consequence of these visits I have received warm letters of introduction for Dr. White to the senators and chiefs of the medical college and the building department of this city. In these letters the chief of the foreign office writes:

"As it can only be most desirable for our interests to be assured of truthful and official reports in contrast to the often untrue ones of certain American newspapers, I make the respectful request that you will in every possible way support Dr. White in the fulfilling of his duties and enable him to make the acquaintance of the several chiefs of departments and other relevant officials."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. R. ESTES,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Typhus fever at Amsterdam.

Under date of April 26, 1893, the United States consul at Amsterdam reports, for the two weeks immediately preceding, 19 cases of typhus fever, with 1 death from the same disease.

The Norwegian Government declares French ports on the Atlantic coast, between Brest and St. Nazaire, to be cholera infected.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, April 14, 1893.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 644, dated the 5th instant, I have the honor to report that the Norwegian Government has declared the French ports on the Atlantic between Brest and St. Nazaire infected with cholera.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GERT GADE,
Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Smallpox at Gottenburg.

The following cablegram was transmitted to this Bureau from the State Department on April 9, 1893:

GOTTENBURG, SWEDEN.

Ten cases smallpox reported.

SHEPARD,
Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Sanitary condition of Finland.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Helsingfors, April 14, 1893.

SIR: I beg to inform the Department that the existing state of health in Finland is satisfactory, and that there is, at present, no sign of cholera or other contagious diseases. The Finnish Government has, nevertheless, already begun to take precautionary measures against the possible introduction of such diseases from Russia or other countries, and I am glad to say that not a single case of cholera occurred in Finland during last year. Should any less favorable conditions appear, I will not fail to inform the Department at once.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HERMAN DONNER,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Cholera in Austria-Hungary.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Vienna, April 4, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following translation of the official report on cholera in Austria-Hungary up to March 29, 1893, as published by the T. R. chief sanitary board on March 30, 1893:

"In the community of Zalucze (political district of Galicia) three new cases of cholera have lately occurred, the diagnosis of which has been corroborated by bacteriological examination.

"Of the 3 men attacked by the disease, 1 died on March 27 and another on March 28.

"The strictest and most extensive precautionary measures have been taken in order to prevent the further spreading of the disease."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,
United States Consul-General.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Vienna, Austria, April 15, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit a translation of the latest official report on "cholera asiatica in Austria-Hungary up to April 5, 1893, as published by the T. R. chief sanitary board under date of April 6, 1893:

"In the community of Kudrynce, near the Zbrucz (political district of Borszczow), in Galicia, there were attacked by cholera 2 persons on March 29, and on April 15 more persons were seized by cholera, of the latter of which 2 cases proved fatal."

In the community of Zalucze no further cases have occurred.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,
Consul-General.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Circular to shippers at Amsterdam.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, AMSTERDAM.

For the more convenient inspection of vessels, their cargoes, etc., when bound for any port of the United States, it is desired that all shippers will observe the following requirements, which are necessary under the new quarantine laws and regulations of the United States, now in force:

As far as possible, a classification of cargoes in accordance with list below will be observed, and shippers are notified that a compliance with the requirements given in each case is necessary to the furnishing of a bill of health and the certification of invoices.

CLASS A.—Requires neither inspection nor disinfection, if properly cased to prevent moisture incident to shipment, but applies to absolutely new goods only, and consists of:

All new and dry textiles (silks, wool, cotton, or linen), musical and scientific instruments, new furniture, all spirits, wines and liquors, live animals, books and printed matter, china, glass, porcelain, precious stones and jewelry, fancy goods, toys, art goods, grain, plants and seeds, leather goods, metal and metal goods, Portland cement, tobacco and cigars, cocoa, cocoa beans and chocolate, coffee, sugar, dyestuffs and drugs, gums, india rubber, tiles, iron, oils, all kinds of spices, manufactured paper, and such other goods as may be added thereto from time to time.

Food products, such as vegetables, fruits and meats, in all stages, butter, cheese, cocoa butter, fish and herring, and the like, are also classified under this head as long as no contagious disease prevails, but as no method is known by which these articles can be disinfected, they can not be shipped in case this consular district should become infected with any contagious disease.

In every instance the invoices must be presented for certification before the goods are loaded for shipment.

CLASS B.—Shipping permits must be obtained from this consular office in all cases for articles belonging to this class, which are subject always to inspection, and, if need be, disinfection.

The disinfection in this class, when required, will be in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and such methods applied as each case may permit; and articles which can be passed without disinfection from this class will be allowed to pass.

This class should, therefore, be listed, if possible, not less than three days before shipment, in order that no delay may be caused the shipper or the vessel.

Hides and skins, rags, old books and documents, and all textile fabrics used in the manufacture of paper, bamboo fiber, antiquities and old furniture, straw covers, mattings, grain bags, turf or moss litter, moss, burlaps, jute, gunny, feathers and beddings, all kinds of hairs, wood pulp, and cellulose, and all second-hand goods without exception belong to this class.

Consular authentication of the origin of such goods from a noninfected locality will greatly facilitate them passing free, and may obviate even an inspection here.

The attention of passenger steamers is particularly called to the carrying of dirty and dangerous household effects of steerage passengers coming from infected places. They should notify their agents not to allow, under these circumstances, emigrants to bring to this port articles such as old upholstered furniture, feather beds, down quilts, old clothing other than the immediate wearing apparel of the owner, as such are forbidden entry into the United States while any infectious or contagious disease exists in Europe.

As the quarantine laws prescribe that all cargo, as well as the vessel, passengers, crew, etc., must be inspected before a bill of health can be given, it will be to the interest of all parties concerned that the manifest of the cargo of all vessels sailing for ports in the United States will be produced in due time at this consular office.

Goods shipped through the United States in transit to other countries are subject to the same regulations.

The object of this circular being to expedite commerce, and not to delay, shippers are therefore earnestly requested to comply with the regulations herein explained, so that no delay may be experienced.

T. N. SCHLEIER,
United States Consul.

APRIL 26, 1893.

Relative to monthly sanitary reports from Three Rivers, Canada.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Three Rivers, Canada, May 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the board of health of this city only compiles its sanitary report once a month.

Up to the first of January last no record was kept of diseases or deaths, but since then they are accurately kept.

The president of the board has promised me the monthly reports, and has also assured me that he will at once inform me should any disease approach an epidemic form.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. M. MOORE,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Circular of Hamburg-American Line to its agents.

HAMBURG, April 7, 1893.

To our Agents:

According to the newly passed American law for immigration, the importation for the United States of *sacks containing loose feathers, feather beds, used bed linen, and such like articles* is prohibited during the time that any contagious disease prevails in Europe.

In the few cases when the shipment is exceptionally granted they have to undergo a prolix and expensive disinfecting.

We therefore request you, until further notice, to recommend to all the emigrants who book their tickets with you not to take such articles with them, as we can not be held responsible for their shipment.

Yours, respectfully,

HAMBURG-AMERIKANISCHE
PACKETFAHRT-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT,
Passenger Department.

Relative to accepting bills of health and inspection certificates given by local sanitary authorities at certain ports in Norway and Sweden where there are no United States consular officers.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 28, 1893.

SIR: Herewith inclosed I return you a list of the seaports in Sweden and Norway at which there are no United States consular officers, and

in this connection I would state that the Department considers it impracticable to establish consular offices at the ports named, or indeed at any ports where no other reason exists for their establishment than the enforcement of the quarantine regulations.

It is suggested that for vessels coming from ports where, or in the vicinity of which, we have no consular offices, the inspection and bill of health of the local sanitary authorities might be accepted in lieu of the consular inspection and bill of health.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary of State.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

Sweden.—Vaxholm, Grislehamn, Gefle, Sodertelge, Nykoping, Kungelf, Marstrand, Uddevalla, Stromstad, Varberg, Falkenberg, Halmstad, Helsingborg, Laudekrona, Trelleborg, Ystad, Simrishamn, Ahus, Salvesborg, Karlshamn, Bonneby, Karlskrona, Kahrar, Bkarshamn, Visby, Farisemd, Hite. Bone, Brugsirk, Klinte, Mein, Soderkoping, Linkoping, Lodenhamn, Kudiksvall, Sundsvall, Hernosand, Umea, Skelleftea, Piteo, Tulea, Haparandor.

Norway.—Frederikshald, Sarpsborg, Frederikstad, Mors, Drobak, Drammen, Hohnestrand, Horten, Lousberg, Taudefjord, Lauvrick, Kragevo, Langesund, Brevik, Porsgreund, Skien, Risor, Luedestrand, Grimstad, Lellesand, Mandal, Forsund, Flekkefjord, Sogndal, Egersund, Skudeneshavn, Hangesund, Flori, Aalesund, Molde, Kristiansund, Sevanger, Stenkjeer, Mamsos, Mosjven, Bodo, Tromso, Hammerfest, Vadso, Vardi.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 4, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with inclosure from the legation of Sweden and Norway, and stating that you consider it impracticable to establish consular offices at the ports named in said inclosure where there are now no consular officers for the reason of enforcing the quarantine regulations, and in reply would respectfully inform you, as suggested in your letter, that for vessels coming from ports where, or in the vicinity of which, there are no consular officers of the United States, the inspection and bill of health furnished by the local sanitary authorities will be accepted in lieu of the consular inspection and bill of health.

Very respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To the HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Report of the United States consul at Bremen regarding precautions taken there to prevent the introduction of disease into the United States by immigrants.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bremen, April 24, 1893.

SIR: * * * The sanitary condition of Bremen and vicinity is excellent and no cases of cholera or similar affections of the bowels have made their appearance.

On the 4th day of February, 1893, the North German Lloyd Steamship Company resumed the expedition of steerage passengers from this port to the ports of New York and Baltimore.

The physical examination and vaccination takes place the day previous to embarkation and are executed by two physicians under my control.

From the 4th day of February, 1893, to the 1st day of April, 1893, 9,553 steeragers were examined, and 96 of them rejected for the following reasons: Acute affections, 26; contagious affections, 15; old age, 16; illegal pregnancy, 13; cripples, 9; unmarried with child, 7; lupus, 1; idiot, 1; struma, 1; paresis nervi facialis, 1; contracturæ post combustionem, 1; purpura, 2; gravidæ, 3; total, 96.

One case of smallpox was detected among a troupe of 200 Finlanders. The patient was conveyed to the hospital and the rest of 199 emigrants were kept in quarantine under strict medical observation for twelve days.

Before they were permitted to embark all of their clothing, bedding, etc., was thoroughly disinfected.

The hotels and boarding houses of Bremen quartering emigrants are kept in a very good sanitary condition. They are regularly inspected by a physician engaged for this purpose on the day previous to the sailing of a steamer, and every irregularity has to be reported to me at once. From time to time I inspect these houses personally.

Trusting that my actions will meet your approval,

I am, dear sir, most truly yours,

HUGO M. STARKLOFF,
United States Consul.

Additional report of the International Sanitary Conference held at Dresden.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Dresden, April 20, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that an International Sanitary Conference assembled here on the 7th of March, to which the following nineteen countries sent delegates: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Holland, Russia, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden-Norway, Spain, Roumania, Greece, Turkey, Servia, Great Britain, Portugal.

The conference remained in session, with the exception of a week at Easter, until Saturday, the 15th of April, when it finally adjourned. There were twenty-eight general questions submitted for discussion which had previously been considered by the different countries represented.

The result of the deliberations of the conference is a treaty which has been signed by the duly authorized representatives of ten of the countries, namely: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Holland, Russia, Switzerland. The representatives of the remaining nine countries, Denmark, Sweden-Norway, Spain, Roumania, Greece, Turkey, Servia, Great Britain, and Portugal, did not sign the treaty, but referred it to their several governments.

It is not practicable to obtain a copy of the treaty, but its main points are as follows:

Each country binds itself in the event of an outbreak of cholera within its borders to immediately inform the diplomatic representatives of each of the other countries of the fact that cholera exists and of the means taken to prevent its spreading.

All merchandise to be allowed entry and passage through each country except certain articles considered specially subject to contagion.

The disinfection of soiled linen coming from contaminated countries obligatory at the frontier.

All sealed mail matter to pass undisturbed. Land quarantine forbidden.

Travelers actually suffering from cholera can be detained at frontier by sanitary authority only.

Ships considered infected must disembark their infected passengers at port of arrival, where they are to be isolated for a specified period and the ship disinfected. Suspected ships subject to minor restrictions. Ships with clean bill of health subject to medical examination, and their disinfection authorized if considered desirable. Ships carrying emigrants subject to such special regulations as each country shall consider desirable.

Restrictions on coasting trade to be subject to special local agreement.

Special rules adopted for the navigation of the Lower Danube on the principle of equal privileges for ships of all countries.

The sessions of the conference were held with closed doors, and the utmost secrecy in regard to its proceedings enforced.

Such information as is given in this dispatch has been obtained through the courtesy of the British minister resident here, Mr. Strachey, who represented Great Britain at the conference.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

AULICK PALMER,
Consul-General at Dresden.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of April 29, 1893, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 120 deaths in this city during the week ending April 27, 1893. Two of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 8 new cases, 3 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, and 2 by diphtheria.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended April 22 corresponded to an annual rate of 21.4 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 13.9, and the highest in Liverpool, viz, 28.4 a thousand.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and thirty deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 9; measles, 44; scarlet fever, 24; diphtheria, 47; whooping cough, 60; enteric fever, 7; and diarrhea and dysentery, 14. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 21.0 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 390 deaths. In greater London 2,157 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 19.2 a thousand of the population.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Two weeks ended April 1, 1893. Population, 197,026. Total deaths, 156, including enteric fever, 1.

Sunderland.—Two weeks ended April 15, 1892. Population, 130,921. Total number of deaths, 116, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 1; and scarlet fever, 2.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 22 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 26.8 a thousand of the population. The lowest

rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Newry, viz, 48.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 194 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; measles, 2; and whooping cough, 3.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 22 corresponded to an annual rate of 22.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 16.8, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 26.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 641, including smallpox, 1; measles, 58; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 4; whooping cough, 24; fever, 6; and diarrhea, 7.

WEST INDIES—Martinique—St. Pierre.—Month of April, 1893. Total deaths, 13. No deaths from contagious disease.

Typhus fever in Paris.

[Translated in this Bureau from *Le Journal d'Hygiene*, Paris, April 20, 1893.]

An epidemic of exanthematic typhus has prevailed for several weeks past in the prisons of the department of the Seine and in certain hospitals of the city of Paris. At present there are three epidemic foci: one at Nanterre, one in the central infirmary of the health prison, and a third in the Paris hospitals, notably the Hôtel Dieu. The common origin of these several foci was undoubtedly the depot of the prefecture of police. The following statement shows the distribution of cases and mortality: Prison at Nanterre, 26 cases, 11 deaths; health prison, 15 cases, 8 deaths; Paris hospitals, 18 cases, 4 deaths; city, 3 cases, 2 deaths. Total, 62 cases, 25 deaths.

The first inmates of the prison at Nanterre were received March 20, and the first death occurred March 29. The disease was considered to be gripe or typhoid fever; but on March 29 the house surgeon, Dr. Sape-lier, reported to the prefect of police that he had received 5 cases of typhus fever from the depot. On March 31 Dr. Colin, who had been officially detailed to inspect the cases reported at Nanterre, confirmed the diagnosis of Dr. Sapelier, and recommended the closing of the depot of police and its thorough disinfection. This recommendation was promptly acted upon; the 500 prisoners were scattered, the well being sent to Nanterre, the sick to the several hospitals and infirmaries, and the building was thoroughly disinfected.

The origin of the epidemic is uncertain, but it seems probable that it was imported from Amiens or Lille.

For two months past an epidemic of typhus fever, due to crowding and to neglect of hygienic conditions, has prevailed in the prison at Lille. The prison infirmary was found too small for the number of cases and the patients were removed to hospitals in the city, where they were only partially isolated, and were placed in charge of the regular hospital nurses and attendants. It is believed that the disease was conveyed into the city by prisoners who were discharged when suffering from only slight symptoms and who returned to hospital with all the characteristic signs of typhus.

A report has been received from Etrépagny, in the department of Eure, stating the presence of a typhus epidemic in hospital, with 15 fatal cases. Three cases occurred in the vicinity of the hospital. The disease exists in Brittany (Morbihan and Finistere) in an epidemic form.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Apr. 15....	107,485	46									
Amherstburg.....	Apr. 29....	2,300	1									
Antigua.....	Apr. 1....	16,664	7									
Antigua.....	Apr. 8....	16,664	10									
Antigua.....	Apr. 15....	16,664	12									
Antigua.....	Apr. 22....	16,664	15									
Antwerp.....	Apr. 22....	248,296	97			11						1
Belleville.....	Apr. 29....	10,200	2									
Bremen.....	Apr. 15....	127,000	40					1		2		
Brookville.....	Apr. 29....	8,793	4									
Brussels.....	Apr. 15....	482,158	231							1		
Catania.....	Apr. 2....	111,000	62									
Catania.....	Apr. 9....	111,000	56					4				
Catania.....	Apr. 16....	111,000	49					4	1		1	
Chatham.....	Apr. 19....	10,000	2									
Christiania.....	Apr. 22....	156,800	57							6		
Cienfuegos.....	Apr. 29....	20,000	14		1							
Cologne.....	Apr. 22....	298,732	180							12	2	2
Copenhagen.....	Apr. 15....	334,000	132						1	4		
Crefeld.....	Apr. 15....	108,000	87							1		
Crefeld.....	Apr. 22....	108,000	72							1		
Dresden.....	Apr. 15....	289,844	151					1		5		
Flushing.....	Apr. 22....	14,000	1									
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Apr. 15....	185,000	77							8		
Genoa.....	Apr. 15....	181,852	104					2		2	3	
Genoa.....	Apr. 22....	181,852	98							2	2	
Ghent.....	Apr. 15....	153,290	63					1				1
Girgenti.....	Apr. 15....	23,847	11									
Gothenburg.....	Apr. 15....	105,800	34									
Guelph.....	Apr. 29....	10,539	2									
Hamilton.....	Apr. 29....	15,013	1									
Hanover.....	Apr. 15....	191,400	60							2		
Havana.....	Apr. 27....	200,194	120		2			3		2		
Havre.....	Apr. 15....	116,389	74									
Jerez de la Frontera.....	Apr. 15....	61,708	19									
Kingston, Canada.....	May 5....	17,700	2									
Leghorn.....	Apr. 23....	103,265	38									
London, Canada.....	Apr. 29....	35,000	8								1	1
Lyons.....	Apr. 15....	438,000	227					2		5		
Marsala.....	Apr. 15....	40,131	17									
Matamoros.....	Apr. 28....	12,000	8									
Matanzas.....	Apr. 19....	40,000	20									
Matanzas.....	May 3....	40,000	20									
Moncton.....	Apr. 29....	8,762	3									
Munich.....	Apr. 8....	380,000	183							7		
Nogales.....	Apr. 29....	1,200	10					1		2		1
Nuremberg.....	Apr. 8....	153,015	62						2	2		
Palermo.....	Apr. 15....	250,000	103							2		
Paso del Norte.....	Apr. 24....	10,000	13							4		
Paso del Norte.....	May 1....	10,000	8							2		
Piedras Negras.....	May 1....	10,000	4									
Port Hope.....	May 6....	5,042	2									
Port Sarnia.....	Apr. 29....	6,690	1									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Apr. 1....	11,000	1									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Apr. 8....	11,000	1									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Apr. 15....	11,000	2									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Apr. 22....	11,000	3									
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Apr. 29....	11,000	6									
Prague.....	Apr. 15....	182,530	122					1		1		
Rotterdam.....	Apr. 22....	222,230	109						1			
St. John, N. B.....	Apr. 29....	39,179	18									
St. Stephen, N. B.....	May 6....	2,640	1									
Schiedam.....	Apr. 22....	25,533	8									
Southampton.....	Apr. 22....	65,621	23			2						
Stettin.....	Apr. 11....	120,000	61							4		
Stockholm.....	Apr. 18....	248,051	105					1	5	10		5
Stuttgart.....	Apr. 22....	139,659	65							4		
Tampico.....	Apr. 30....	8,000	14									
Trieste.....	Apr. 15....	158,054	90			5		1	1	4		

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Tuxpan.....	Apr. 22....	10,280	3								
Vera Cruz.....	Apr. 23....	24,500	28		4		3	3	1	1	
Victoria, B. C.....	Apr. 23....	16,841	8								
Vienna.....	Apr. 1....	1,435,931	689			1	2	2	9	27	25
Warsaw.....	Mar. 15....	500,931	196			5		3	3	2	
Zurich.....	Apr. 15....	91,323	38				2		5	9	11
											2

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.